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08/074,781 filed on June 10, 1993, now United States Patent No. 5,484,437;  
which is a continuation in part of United States application Serial No. 07/698,674  
filed on May 10, 1991, abandoned; which is a divisional of application Serial No.  
07/205,935 filed on June 13, 1988, now United States Patent No. 5,015,247; all  
of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Page 2, paragraph 2:

F2  
This application is also a continuation-in-part of United States application  
Serial No. 08/390,131 entitled Interbody Spinal Fusion Implants filed on  
February 17, 1995, now United States Patent No. 5,593,409.

Page 9, second full paragraph:

F3  
While the implant 220 is shown as being solid, it is appreciated that the  
implant 220 can be hollow at least in part to provide an internal chamber for  
holding bone or any fusion promoting material. Such an implant could have  
openings to allow bone external to the implant to grow into the internal chamber.  
Such structure is disclosed in detail in co-pending application serial no.  
08/390,131, now U.S. Patent 5,593,409 and application serial no. 08/074,781,  
now U.S. Patent No. 5,484,437, both of which are incorporated herein by  
reference.

Paragraph bridging pages 9 and 10:

F4  
Referring to Figure 3A, an alternative embodiment of the implant 220 is  
shown and generally referred to by the numeral 220'. The implant 220' is similar  
in configuration to implant 220 except that the body 222' of the implant is frusto-  
conical in configuration and the ratchetings 240' have a radius  $R_3$  measured from

74 the longitudinal central axis  $L_4$  that is constant in size from the insertion end 224' to the trailing end 226'. The ratchetings 240' each have a height measured from the body 222' that is not constant throughout the length of the implant 220' and decreases from the insertion end 224' to the trailing end 226'. In this manner, the ratchetings 240' form an external configuration of the implant 220' that is substantially cylindrical in shape, while the body 222' is frusto-conical. The insertion end of implant 220' may have a tapered portion 223' of lesser diameter to facilitate insertion of the implant 220'. The insertion end of the implant may also be larger than the trailing end where so desired.

Page 10, first full paragraph:

75 Referring to Figures 4 and 5, an alternative embodiment of the implant 220 is shown and generally referred to by the numeral 220". The implant 220" is similar in configuration to implant 220 and has ratchetings 240" having a radius  $R_5$  measured from the longitudinal central axis  $L_5$  that increases in size from the insertion end 224" to the trailing end 226". The ratchetings 240" each have a height measured from the body 222" that is not constant throughout the length of the implant 220". In the preferred embodiment, the ratchet radius  $R_5$  and the ratchet height increase in size from the insertion end 224" to the trailing end 226".

Page 10, second full paragraph:

76 As shown in Figure 5, the implant 220" has truncated sides 270 and 272 forming two planar surfaces which are diametrically opposite and are parallel to the longitudinal axis  $L_5$ . In this manner, two implants 220" may be placed side by

FL side with one of the sides 270 or 272 of each implant touching, such that the area of contact with the bone of the adjacent vertebrae and the ratchetings 240" is maximized. Alternatively, the implant 220" may have one truncated side.--

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Page 11, first full paragraph:

FN -- Referring to Figures 9 and 10, alternatively the implant may be made of a cancellous material 350, similar in configuration to human cancellous bone, having interstices 352 such that the outer surface has a configuration as shown in Figures 9 and 10. As the implant may be made entirely or in part of the cancellous material 350, the interstices 352 may be present in the outer surface and/or within the entire implant to promote bone ingrowth and hold bone fusion promoting materials.--

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Page 11, second full paragraph:

FL --Referring again to Figure 7, the implant 320a is partially frusto-conical, similar in shape to implant 220 but having at least one truncated side 340 that forms a planar surface parallel to the central longitudinal axis of implant 320a. The truncated side 340 allows for the placement of two implants 320a and 320b closer together when placed side by side between two adjacent vertebrae as set forth in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/390,131, now U.S. Patent No. 5,593,409, incorporated herein by reference. Implant 320a may be partially threaded or may otherwise resemble any of the other embodiments herein described or that are functionally equivalent.--.

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